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[Text] White Paper on the slaughter in Kwangju: The city of Kwangju, where the souls of the patriotic people who have fallen in the struggle for democracy rest, has been transformed into a bloodsoaked zone. The city has been dyed red with blood shed by patriotic students and democratic citizens and the valleys of Mount Mudung have been filled with the bodies of the fallen strugglers. The entire land of Kwangju has become a sea of blood and all citizens of Kwangju have become the victims of the bloodshed.

Kwangju is now completely isolated from the outside world and has been transformed into a slaughterhouse where bloody slaughter is committed every minute of every day. The blood shed in Kwangju is that of all South Korea and the anger of Kwangju is the anger of all South Korea. No one's life is guaranteed in the whirlpool of bloody slaughter. All of the citizens of Kwangju as well as all of the people of South Korea are trembling before the constant threat of death.

Upon witnessing the human slaughter in Kwangju, which astounded the entire world, the South Korean people are seething with anger and the world's conscience cries out in anger and denunciation. The slaughter in Kwangju, unprecedented in our national history and the history of mankind, serves as a bill of indictment, exposing the cruelty and brutality of the most outrageous military fascist ring before reason and the conscience of man.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR], which aspires for democracy and values human life most highly, issues in the name of the South Korean people who are determined to seek revenge a white paper exposing to the whole world the atrocious, indiscriminate slaughter in Kwangju committed by the hangmen of the people, the fascist ring of Chon Tu-hwan, as follows.

1. The bloody operational plan of slaughter: The bloody operational plan of slaughter in Kwangju stems from the reemergence of military fascist dictatorship in South Korea. The reemergence of military fascist dictatorship in South Korea and the establishment of a new military government are the products of the final desperate and fanatical efforts of the yusin remnants who foresaw their ruin in the South Korean masses' resistance struggle for democratization.

The emergence of the military hoodlum Chon Tu-hwan as the boss of the yusin remnants at the time when the trend toward democratization was on the upsurge throughout South Korea and his 12 December coup d'etat on the pretext of restoring military discipline were the prelude to the emergence of a new military fascist dictatorship. The fascist outrage on 17 May to bind everything under the threat of the iron hammer of martial law by expanding martial law to all areas of the country at the time when the flame of struggle for democratization was spreading over the entire country was a signal to implement a military government by the military fascist dictator who [words indistinct].

2. The massacre in Kwangju: The massacre in Kwangju exposed to the whole world the fascist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as it embarked on road to military government. This is an open declaration of war against the people. Because of the 17 May outrage by the yusin remnants to expand martial law to all areas of the country, the university students' resistance struggle for democratization, the torchlight of which was held high in March, exploded like a volcano in May in Kwangju as the first great resistance struggle of the masses in the recent oriental history.

The resistance struggle for democratization staged in [words indistinct] was a danger signal for the yusin fascist dictators telling them that their graves were already dug.

The military fascist ring's operational plan for slaughtering the citizens of Kwangju, which was approved by the United States, was hurriedly created under the tense situation in which the democratization movement in South Korea was at its zenith. Astonished by the Kwangju strugglers' dash toward the plaza of democratization even after martial law had been declared throughout the entire country on 18 May, the yusin remnants, who had held a meeting of senior military commanders on 17 May to plot the expansion of martial law, held emergency meetings on 18 and 19 May and discussed countermeasures for coping with the situation in Kwangju and an operational plan to slaughter the citizens of Kwangju.

At top priority emergency meetings presided over by Chon Tu-hwan and participated in by Chon Tu-hwan's relatives and general grade officers from Kyongsang Province, a bloody operational plan was discussed. At the meetings, the fascist yusin remnants decided to send a large number of martial law troops--including paratroopers--to Kwangju to mercilessly kill the rioters and to implement a hard-line policy against the resistance-oriented residents so as to prevent a recurrence of antigovernment disturbances. They plotted to use the Kwangju incident as a favorable pretext for implementing military government and for establishing the Special Committee for National Security Measures, a de facto military government.

Based on the decision at the meetings and in order to maintain the yusin dictatorship, the Chon Tu-hwan ring deployed a huge number of military forces in Kwangju and committed slaughter and every atrocity imaginable, thus submerging the citizens of Kwangju, who aspired for freedom and who struggled undauntedly for democracy, in a sea of blood. The Chon Tu-hwan ring employed tactics of smashing the enemy at the initial stage in order to make Kwangju a scorched land with a first strike.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring on 18 May had hurriedly sent from Seoul to Kwangju about 400 members of the notorious black beret paratroopers, whom they have raised as their bodyguards. Along with a huge number of troops from the (?31st) Reserve Division, under the command of the chief of the martial law office of Cholla Province, who is commanding general of the combat branches' Training Command, the paratroopers engaged in a bloody and horrible slaughter.

Their first operation failed to satisfy the original intentions of the bloodthirsty Chon Tu-hwan ring. Enraged by this, the murderers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring played on the existing regional sentiments that Kyongsang Province was an imperial state and Cholla Province was a colony in an attempt to transform the Kwangju uprising from an anti-government struggle into an explosion of anger resulting from regional sentiments and to relocate the target of the Cholla residents' struggle elsewhere. On the other hand, they excluded from the paratroopers and the martial law troops the soldiers from Cholla Province and reorganized the troops, chiefly employing officers and men from Kyongsang Province. They then deployed the reorganized vicious troops for an attack on Kwangju.

In accordance with the plot of the fascist ring, some 3,000 troops of the vicious soldiers from the special warfare forces--the 3d, 7th and 11th Airborne Brigades stationed in Seoul--and some 10,000 troops from the 20th Division, Chon Tu-hwan's bodyguard unit which was heavily equipped with armored cars, were sent from Seoul to Kwangju on 19 May and mercilessly slaughtered the Kwangju citizens.

Facing the desperate resistance of the Kwangju strugglers who were angered by the horrible atrocities, the murderous fascist ring temporarily withdrew from the city and, as the next stage of its operations, engaged in an operation to confine and suffocate Kwangju.

They encircled the city of Kwangju two-fold and three-fold by mobilizing a huge number of military and police forces, including the vicious paratroopers that had advanced into the city, 20th Division, 35th and (?31st) Reserve Divisions under the combat branches! Training Command, as well as other armored units, suffocating Kwangju by blocking every road into and out of the city.

The vicious murderous hooligans blocked all railroads and roads leading to Kwangju city, cutting off its supply of food, water and electricity. They narrowed their drag-net in the outskirts of the city while staging mopping-up operations against the rioters. They disguised as citizens the airborne special forces troops who had been mobilized for the blockade operation against Kwangju, and infiltrated them into the city. They perpetrated all sorts of vicious activities to confuse and disperse the strugglers through a combination of guerrilla tactics and subversive activities. Following this, the fascist hooligans on the morning of 27 May staged an all-out attack on Kwangju city by mobilizing more than 17,000 troops from the airborne special forces units and the 20th Division, 120 tanks, several hundred armored cars, several hundred artillery pieces and missiles. The troops and equipment which the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized in Kwangju, with a population of only 800,000, to slaughter and exterminate the democratic students and patriotic citizens exceeded the armed forces needed to occupy a major city in wartime.

For the operation of slaughtering the nation, the fascist hangmen forced the vicious special forces troops to drink liquor containing a stimulant to sharpen their brutality, after having let them go hungry for 2 days, and let them loose to wreak havoc. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan issued the following slaughtering order to the airborne special forces troops, his own bodyguards, advancing to Kwangju city: It will be no problem even if you kill as many as 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens. All young men are rioters. Kill them all. Brutality is the military man's temper. Leniency and tenderness are taboo in the military. Kwangju city belongs to you. Seize everything, including women and property. We leave everything to your discretion. You have a free choice.

This special order by Chon Tu-hwan encouraged the brutal airborne special forces troops and the martial law troops and finally led them to perpetrate ruthless murdering atrocities.

The massacre operation in Kwangju was, in fact, the worst anti-popular national suicide operation imaginable. It could have been planned only by the sick brains of the extremely wicked fascist murderers. It was an unprecedented operation to slaughter human beings and to turn the city of Kwangju into a city of blood.

3. Climax of atrocious slaughter of human beings; The fascist military ruling clique is an apparatus for torture and murder. Compelling people to submit and ruling them by violence are the methods employed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, reared in [word indistinct] of the dictator Pak Chong-hui. The first who suffered at the hands of the military ruling clique and who shed blood under the murderous violent gale of the Chon Tu-hwan military hoodlums, the embodiment of fascism, were the democratic students and citizens of Kwangju. The democratic plaza was turned into a plaza of blood, and Kwangju became a graveyard and a place to dump dead bodies. The fascist hangmen ruthlessly slaughtered the Kwangju citizens with a combination of the traditional barbarism of shooting and the modern intelligent method of slaughtering. Shooting, clubbing, slaughtering, strangling, burning, burying and torturing to death: These are the types of atrocities that the fascist militarist clique inflicted on the Kwangju citizens.

First of all, the fascist hangmen shot to death citizens en masse by frantically wielding weapons and firing randomly at the innocent students and citizens. The paratroopers indiscriminately machinegunned the demonstrating masses in the plaza of the Kwangju railway station, shouting, "Here are some gifts from Lt. General Chon Tu-hwan," instantly killing some 125 and inflicting severe wounds on 160 others.

They committed the unforgivable atrocities of killing about 90 demonstrators and wounding about 200 others in front of the South Cholla provincial government building by brutally firing at the demonstrators.

The evil paratroopers also fatally shot about 105 demonstrating students and citizens en masse who were demanding the lifting of martial law in front of the Catholic Center and the United Bus Terminal and killed or wounded about 280 citizens including 7-or-8-year old children by indiscriminately machinegunning them. Those people were demanding freedom on Kumnam-no streets.

The paratroopers fired an artillery shell into the middle of a throng of about 1,000, staining a spot of about 30 meters in diameter with human blood. They ran tanks over the dead and wounded, thus cruelly killing several hundred more people. Countless citizens fell victim to the cursed bullets of these murderers. The fascist hangmen cruelly slaughtered the patriotic Kwangju strugglers by contriving the cruelest methods, not just by shooting. The murderers buried people alive, ran them over, choked them to death with poisonous gas, pierced people's abdomens with bayonets, clubbed people until their brains oozed from their heads, hanged them, burned them to death with gasoline, hurled them from the tops of buildings and trampled sick people to death after having taken them from their beds. Upon hearing the protests of about 90 students of both sexes who were arrested, "Why do you kill people without reason?" the paratroopers replied, "Orders from General Chon Tu-hwan."

Saying that shooting is too decent for the rioters, they took them to a valley in the Mudung-san and buried them alive. They also beat about 30 students and citizens to death with rifle butts, after having tied chains to their necks and legs and laid them face down on the soil. They beat them so hard that their brains oozed from their shattered skulls.

Not only did the cursed murderers kill three injured youths by throwing them from a building onto the streets of Chungohang-no but they also burned four badly wounded people to death by throwing them into a blazing police box. The evil paratroopers killed people with poisonous gas. They herded about 30 people into a stifling hot storage room, tortured them with water and electricity and later killed them with an unidentified poisonous gas.

Tying together about 49 miners and neighboring farmers with strings of straw, the paratroopers laid them down on the ground in a row and started bashing them about their heads with a rock weighing more than 10 kilograms. Still unsatisfied, they ran armored personnel carriers over them, caking the openings between the tracks of the armored personnel carriers with human flesh.

Charging that they, too, were rioters since they had helped the rioters, the murderous martial law troops tied a shop owner and his youngest son to the end of a military truck and drove over them. Both died. Their only crime was that they had supplied some food and water to the strugglers free of charge and had fetched some rocks.

Saying that they were ringleaders of the demonstrations, they took seriously injured people from their beds and kicked them to death with hobnailed boots. They also burned them with flamethrowers.

The murderous hoodlums indiscriminately shot to death all the people who were coming out of the [word indistinct] area and who were passing by the (?Yangnim-dong) looking for food and for supplies of blood. They killed a family of five with a handgrenade when the family were slow in opening their gate during house-to-house searches in [word indistinct]. They stabbed a 2-year-old baby to death with its mother looking on when the mother refused to tell them where her husband was.



The fascist hoodlums indiscriminately slaughtered children, weak women, pregnant women, aged and sick people. Those who stabbed a 4-year-old child crying over the body of his father on a dike of the Kwangju River on 27 May were paratroopers under the command of Chon Tu-hwan. Those who stabbed an old man over 80 years old until he bled like a fountain, saying, "It is an order from the high authority to eliminate even the seeds of rioters," were paratroopers under the command of Chon Tu-hwan. And those who pulled out the beard of an old man in his 70's who protested the murderous atrocities and later dumped him into a ditch in Chungohang-no and left him to die were paratroopers under orders from Chon Tu-hwan.

The story of the murderers who killed an unborn child by slitting a pregnant woman's stomach is the climax of the murder drama which should even make the beasts feel shame. Two evil paratroopers approached a woman 8 months pregnant in (?Kyeri 2-dong) and asked her, "Hey, you bitch, what is in that bag down there?" pointing to her stomach. She did not have time to reply. One of the murderers said, "We have come under orders from Lt. General Chon Tu-hwan, so you better speak without trouble." He told her to answer quickly whether it was a boy or girl in her womb. Another soldier standing nearby approached, saying "I'll let you know." He stabbed her stomach with a bayonet. Instantly, her guts began to ooze from her stomach. They then slit her abdomen and extracted the unborn baby, rushing upon the woman, who was still breathing heavily. Then they put her body in a straw bag and dumped it into a waste basket, as if they were throwing away garbage. They stood there intoxicated with pleasure. Such unforgivable atrocities have they committed.

The collective slaughter of female students and women workers climaxed in the slaughtering scene in Kwangju. On 20 May, twelve bloodthirsty paratroopers stripped six girl students at the Democratic Plaza on 20 May and pulled every hair from their heads. They then drove them to the ground by kicking the lower part of the girls' stomachs with their boots. Three martial law troops stripped a 16-year-old high school girl in front of her parents and burned her to death with a flamethrower.

The evil special forces troops detained six women students of Choson University and three female workers in a storehouse, teasing them and stripping their underwear off them. They massacred them and hanged them from electric poles in Kwangju park. The vampires tied naked female students to poles in the compound of their unit and did not hesitate to brutally kill them by gouging their breasts.

A woman in her 70's who grasped an airborne soldier by the collar and protested the ghastly scene of girl students being killed after having their skirts ripped off was chewed to death by a dog. Nine high-school girls who carried stones and tiles to boy students were impaled when they were shoved against a spiked wooden board. Bodies scattered on the streets, in the parks, on the plaza in front of the railway station and along alleys were thrown into flames, turning them into ashes. Young ones who were saved from being clubbed to death were tied in a line, as if they were fish, on the floor of the waiting hall at the railway station.

On 23 May it was discovered that 475 bodies were stacked in a corner of the basement of the Capitol building, badly burned by flamethrowers. In light of this, how many corpses were scattered around the streets, in the parks, along alleys, on river banks and at the foothills of the mountains in the big city of Kwangju?

Afraid of the criticisms of the masses and public opinion, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group, who killed so many citizens in Kwangju, scaled down the figure of casualties and are busy explaining this almost every day while working hard to leave no evidence of atrocities. The vampires are disposing of corpses by burying or burning them to ashes or detonating them.

The airborne special forces troops, using the darkness of night on 30 May, gathered some 160 corpses on the Kumnang and Chungang streets alone, transported them on some 10 trucks and buried them in a ravine at Mudung mountain. On 1 June they threw some 130 bodies of students and citizens who were secretly massacred into the Kwangju River.

No matter how hard they may try to leave no traces of evidence, the murderers cannot hide the bloodshed they committed in Kwangju. What does the fact that some newspapers deplored the deaths of an accountable number of people in Kwangju indicate? It is with reason that the Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace has asked the UN Commission on Human Rights and the International Red Cross to dispatch investigation teams, saying that the number of persons killed in Kwangju goes beyond one's imagination.

A college student who led a convoy of cars carrying demonstrators claims that at least 2,000 people--1,200 shot to death and 800 stabbed to death or run over by armored vehicles--were killed in Kwangju. In 10 days from 18 to 27 May, more than 2,000 students and citizens were brutally massacred by the murderous fascist Chon Tu-hwan group in the city of Kwangju alone. The number of persons injured is over 10,000. This has been acknowledged.

We cannot let go unnoticed a Kwangju religious organization estimate of the number of people killed or injured as more than 200,000. The aforesaid instances are nothing but the tip of the iceberg. The land of Kwangju was submerged in mourning as the residents, writhing in agony, held the dead and the injured. This is why REUTER called Kwangju a bathtub filled with blood and an American reporter described the city of Kwangju as a city of death where only ghosts linger.

The murderous Chon Tu-hwan is an incarnation of military fascism, hated by even the land and the plants. He is the No 1 murderer of yusin South Korea and a butcher of the people. The No 1 murderer Chon Tu-hwan is a compilation of all the vices of arbitrary dictators: The brutality of Hitler, the outrageousness of Tojo, the arbitrariness of Chiang Kai-shek, the mercilessness of the Yankees and the beastliness of Pak Chong-hui. Even Hitler, who wanted to throw mankind into a sea of flames to satisfy his greed for land and gold, and Tojo, who drank Napoleon cognac, gloating over the East submerged in a sea of blood, cannot match the Chon Tu-Hwan group's brutality. Even tyrants could not so easily wield a sword against their own countrymen, their flurry of murders aside.

However, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan, who lacks conscience, morality or sense of justice, did not even raise his eyebrows in killing fellow countrymen on a scale surpassing that of occupiers butchering an occupied people. The murderous Chon Tu-hwan took part in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam as the commander of the 29th Regiment of the White Horse unit, mercilessly massacring and molesting Vietnamese men and women and burning and plundering Vietnamese villages. Further refining the tactics he used in Vietnam, he committed the butchery of Kwangju citizens.

On 26 May at the Capitol building Governor Chang Hyong-tae of South Cholla Province, while expressing his intention to resign, regretted the way the martial law troops quelled the rioting. It can be imagined how horrible and brutal were the atrocities committed by the fascist clique. Even the massacre of people at Kochang in February 1951, which occurred at a time when the notoriety of dictator Syngman Rhee was at its peak, and the frenzy of killings engineered by dictator Pak Chong-hui soon after the 16 May coup cannot be compared with the Kwangju massacre committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group.

Even the dictator Franco of Spain, who soaked Madrid with the blood of patriots, the dictator Somoza of Nicaragua who painted Managua with the blood of students and workers in 1978, and the Pinochet group of Chile, who executed many patriots in a military coup, fall short of the brutality of the military hooligans led by Chon Tu-hwan.

This is why the ASAHI SHIMBUN correspondent in Seoul denounced the brutality of the fascist clique, reporting that the martial law troops stab with bayonets anyone they see, that they are too ruthless and brutal and that they treat students as if they were dogs and pigs. Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan group is the boss of the fascist dictatorship and a murderer surpassing any tyrant known to history.

4. Butchery operation and the United States. Behind the fascist clique which committed the bloody massacre in Kwangju is the United States. The revival of the fascist military dictatorship and the emergence of the Chon Tu-hwan group in South Korea are the political climate's silhouettes ~~reflecting~~ the political stage in Washington.

The United States recently entered its twilight years after experiencing a series of political crises and military defeats in the world and in Asia. Prompted by this, the U.S. administration has publicly opted for a policy of confrontation with force and has consolidated this policy of force as the unalterable basis of policies of the United States of America, throwing away the veil of human rights and clamoring that security is the top priority. The United States has taken off the topcoat of its human rights policy and has put on the combat fatigues of the confrontation policy.

Backed by the White House and the Pentagon following this change of direction in U.S. foreign policy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique emerged as the main force in South Korea. Chon Tu-hwan is an agent the United States trained 2 decades ago.

The United States, which has whipped up the South Korean people's expectations of political development, a flowery phrase for democracy, found a way out of the crisis facing its policy toward South Korea in reviving a military regime by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan group's military dictatorship. It has hurriedly inspired the Chon group to carry out a butchery operation to crush the democratization forces in South Korea.

As was reported by South Korean newspapers and the ASSOCIATED PRESS on 31 May, Chon Tu-hwan, a few days after 17 May, acknowledged to a group of South Korean editors and publishers that the United States had known in advance of the series of fascist measures, including the expansion of emergency martial law on a nationwide scale, and that he himself had notified the United States.

The United States, which resorted to double-dealing tactics, in the end rejected the flag of human rights and the slogan of political development. It frantically tried to squeeze the democratic forces of South Korea and to accelerate fascistization. The resistance for democracy staged in Kwangju was a big blow to the United States, which pursued the double-dealing tactics of providing both a disease and a cure.

When the resistance for democracy in Kwangju reached its peak and the struggle there became an armed resistance, the White House, confused by this, on the morning of 22 May convened an emergency meeting attended by Secretary of State Muskie, Secretary of Defense Brown, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski and Director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Stansfield Turner. At this meeting, they implemented emergency measures for strengthening military support to resolve the Kwangju incident and to guarantee the security of the Seoul regime. At the same time, the U.S. administration and military decided to provide the Chon Tu-hwan ring three special forces brigades, three divisions and armored units under the command of the chief of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, John A. Wickham, so that it could use them in suppressing the popular uprising in Kwangju. Furthermore, in accordance with the U.S. National Security Council's plan, an alert order was issued to the 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea so that they were ready to be mobilized to suppress the antigovernment struggle.

On 23 May the United States sent a hostile strike force to the waters off the South Korean coast consisting of seven ships, including the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, two destroyers loaded with missiles, a cruiser and a supply ship, returning from the Persian Gulf to their base in California. It also sent the carrier Midway from the 7th Fleet and two AWAC planes to areas around South Korea.

U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen and John A. Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea and concurrently commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, shuttled between Washington and Seoul to suppress the Kwangju resistance for democracy. The United States tried to threaten the Kwangju citizens with armed forces on the one hand and to make Kwangju city, a land of resistance, submit by issuing statements threatening the South Korean people on the other hand.

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski strongly advocated the immediate mobilization of U.S. forces to suppress the Kwangju citizens. The U.S. ambassador to Japan declared that he will support the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring to the end. U.S. State Department spokesman Thomas Reston openly clamored that the United States will protect its ally and implement its obligations in accordance with the treaty concluded with South Korea. Former U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter clamored that "The U.S. Government will never sit idly by. It is on an alert status."

U.S. President Carter, in an interview with a television broadcasting station, loudly clamored that the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea is firm, that the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea is unshaken and that the preservation of stability in South Korea does not run counter to the U.S. human rights policy.

The United States is unable to conceal any longer its true colors of resorting to crafty double-dealing tactics. The United States is the very ringleader and mastermind of the massacre in Kwangju. Public sentiment and opinion in South Korea are loudly cursing the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the United States for the massacre operation in Kwangju.

Today the South Korean people call the devilish murderer Chon Tu-hwan a troublemaker in the sense that he is making trouble for the nation. They are grinding their teeth with indignation, saying that Chon Tu-hwan, the butcher of the nation, the boss of the military and the fascist military dictator, should be expelled and the Yankees should be driven out. Public opinion also brands the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which sprouted on South Korean soil like a poison mushroom, as the second Pak Chong-hui ring. It also condemns the White House and the Pentagon, both trying to patronize the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Kwangju, the city of suffering, where the countryside was strewn with corpses and drenched with blood, is protesting to the world against the murderous hooligans. Our South Korean people cannot live even for a moment with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is the second Pak Chong-hui ring, under the blue skies of the fatherland. If we ignore the existence of the fascist military dictator Chon Tu-hwan ring in South Korea and permit it to perpetrate fascist outrages, our people will endure a repetition of the catastrophe in Kwangju. They will not save their lives nor expect to achieve freedom and reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, taught as follows: Today the South Korean rulers enforce the extreme fascist rule. This fascist rule, however, cannot solve the problems they face. Experience in history has proved that a tyrant cannot last long. No example of a tyrant lasting long can be found in the history of any country. Such an example cannot be found in our times today.



A tyrant who began his first step with fascism is bound to meet his doom by pursuing fascism. Before the tyrant, there is a road leading only to the grave. The destruction of any fascist tyrant is inevitable. However, this destruction does not come automatically. Therefore, the ruin of fascist military dictators should be accelerated through the people's brave and resolute resistance. Our people are not captives of destiny, blindly dragged following the sail of destiny, but are pioneers of their own destiny. All patriotic people of South Korea should form a united front against fascism and for democracy, emulating the heroic spirit displayed by the brave students and citizens in Kwansju. They should also unanimously rise up together with all university students against the Chon Tu-hwan ring and for democracy.

Expressing the firm belief that all South Korean people will rise up in the nationwide resistance for democracy, civil rights, the rights of existence and the peaceful reunification of the country and against the fascist military clique, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification urgently appeals to the several hundred million peace-loving people of the world to extend more active support and encouragement to the South Korean people's movement for democratization.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 10 June 1980, Seoul.